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## The People's Press.

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DELIVERED JULY 4TH, 1876,  
AT SALEM, N. C.,  
BY ROBERT T. GRAY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

It was with no little feeling of pride and pleasure that I received and accepted your invitation to revisit the scene of my childhood and early youth, to look into the familiar faces of tried and cherished friends, and to celebrate with the people of the two towns, to which I am so warmly and cordially attached, a day so memorable in the history of America's freedom and progress. I say it with a feeling of pride that I received your invitation; for, to one who has broken the ties that bound him to his home, and has gone amid strangers to fight life's battle, there is nothing so grateful or so pride-inspiring as to receive substantial testimonials of the affection, regard and confidence of those who are deemed to know him best. And while I cannot lose sight of the fact that there are those in your midst who would, perhaps, have more fully met the demands of this occasion, still I cannot, on the other hand, suppress the emotions of pride and pleasure which your flattering partiality has evoked in my bosom.

As regularly recurring periods the children of Israel were wont to gather at Jerusalem, and in the courts of her magnificent temple, to commemorate their deliverance from Egyptian bondage, to keep alive and fresh the traditions concerning the sufferings and triumphs of their ancestors—the long struggle with their heathen foes, and to celebrate the goodness of the Providence that had watched over and preserved them as God's peculiar people. So the American people of to-day, lying aside and resting from the occupations of their daily life, commemorate the birth of their republic, rehearse the story of the struggles of the men of 1776, review the progress of their institutions and gratefully acknowledge the kindness of the great Ruler whose hand has guided our nation through the perils that environed its early beginning and have, at almost every step, threatened its ruin and ruin. This is the day of our American jubilee. In all parts of the Union wherever liberty is appreciated and patriotic impulses find a home, the event of a hundred years ago is upon the hearts and tongues of men.

From the bleak coasts of Maine to the flowery fields of Florida—from the sounding Atlantic, over the rocky ridge, to the mild Pacific, glad peans burst from millions of hearts like the triumphant shouts of a victorious army. The South answers to the North, the West listens to the East and prolongs the swelling strain; the temples of liberty are crowded with her devotees pressing to her altars to pour out, in her honor, the incense of their love and to renew the vows of their allegiance.

It is not simply a beautiful sentiment that prompts a people to observe such a holiday as this is to the American people. Above and beyond the sentiment it contains, is the practical good that results from such observances. From the commemoration of the great epochs in Jewish history and the celebration of their festivals and years of Jubilee, to which I have just referred, the Israelites went down from Jerusalem to their homes, strengthened in their individuality as a people, aflame with increased love for their nation and admiration for their national history, cemented in their attachments as members of a brotherhood, enlightened concerning their laws and destiny, and yielding a more cheerful obedience to the peculiar laws and customs which grew out of and were necessary in view of their peculiar situation as a nation. It was not simply a sentiment with them, but a wise feature of their theocracy—a provision inserted by their divine Ruler to insure the strength and permanency of their institutions. So also, with us, there is something more contained in the celebration of this and other national holidays than a sentiment—a mere idea. The effects do not cease with the shoutings which grow fainter and fainter as they die upon the overburdened air, nor are they forgotten as soon as the notes of triumphant music, or the words of the eulogist of the day pass out of reach of sense and memory.

It results in an increased patriotism—a more devoted love of the history and customs of our country, a higher interest in its prosperity and destiny. It causes us to look upon our country as one and undivided, and to bury sectional prejudices in the completion of the surpassing beauty and excellency of the structure which has been reared by common toil and danger and sacrifice.

However much Americans may be divided on questions affecting party supremacy; and sensitive they may be in matters relating to this or that section of the land, they are nevertheless warmly attached to the Republic of their fathers and forget all else in their devotion to it. They may at times forget their relationship and contend as brothers should not contend, but at the approach of a common danger, the offer of a common insult, or the infliction of a common injury, party lines and sectional boundaries are obliterated and the preservation of the national dignity and safety becomes the highest object of all minds and hearts.

It is eminently proper that this day, so abundant in glorious memories, be celebrated not only in our hearts but with outward demonstrations of rejoicing. And it was a wise and proper recommendation proceeding from the Chief Magistrate of our nation, that the people of every county and town should assemble themselves together and in connection with the celebration of the day, and as forming a part of such celebration, that a short sketch of the origin, progress and present condition of such bodies be rehearsed in the presence of the people.

I regret that the short notice I received has not left me necessary time, outside the engrossing engagements of business, to pursue my researches into the history of Salem and Winston to the extent I desired and, perhaps, was expected to do in consideration of the ample material which the founding and progress of Salem, at least affords.

It has been my good fortune to have for reference the interesting volume entitled "The Moravians in North Carolina," edited by Rev. L. T. Reichel. It is as authentic a history as history can well be made, composed as it is of facts gleaned from the "Memorabilia" of the Church and the diaries of individuals, in which events were recorded at the time of their occurrence and hence were fresh and accurately stated.

It is not the least among the many admirable characteristics of the Moravian Church, that its authorities do not entrust too much, if anything, to be passed down to posterity from the mouth of tradition. Tradition preserves events reasonably well—at least, the outlines of events—but facts become distorted, discolored and sometimes are so changed after passing through the mouths of three or four generations, that it is almost impossible to determine the guarantee of truth or falsehood that a legend contains. The descent of a marauder upon the flocks of a province becomes, after the story has passed through the imaginations and lips of two or three generations, the victorious campaign of an army of heroes; and an insignificant brawl between two rival swains for the affections of a girl, becomes, after centuries have passed and under the wistful tones of Homer's harp, the gigantic Trojan war.

Disturbing tradition, therefore, and in pursuance of their love of order and accuracy, the Moravian congregations uniformly preserved a record of the events occurring in their bounds affecting their interests, or exciting their attention.

THE MORAVIANS; OR UNITS FRATERNUM.

In sketching Salem, not the least prominent and most interesting part of the picture would be omitted, were I to omit an account of the Moravians by whom the town was established and is principally settled at present. A history of Salem without a sketch of its founders, would be like offering the play of Hamlet with the part of the Prince of Denmark left out. I am addressing an audience of persons, the majority of whom are, perhaps, as well acquainted with the history of Salem and its founders as I am. The facts therefore, which I shall mention, may appear to many stale and commonplace; but to some they may prove new and interesting. However, I trust, that to all the reproduction of the facts may be like the introduction of old friends who receive a welcome no less cordial because for years their faces have not been seen or their names recalled.

In tracing the history of the Moravians or *Unitas Fratrum*, I discovered what I was before ignorant of and what is, perhaps, not generally known, that the Moravian Church is, in priority of time of establishment, the first Protestant Church in the world. More than a hundred years before the great reformer, Martin Luther, had fairly entered upon the great work of his life and had begun to preach against the monstrous iniquities of the Roman Church, the abuse of its power, and the corrupt practices of its priests, bishops and pope, the flames of persecution and tyranny had wrapped themselves about an able, bold and pious reformer who had dared to preach the necessity of reform, and to inveigh against certain doctrines and abuses which had grown up in the Church of Rome.

In the year 1415, John Huss, of Bohemia, perished at the stake, a martyr to his convictions, still proclaiming his doctrines and denouncing the iniquities of the Church. His writings having been pronounced heretical, were piled about him and suffered the fate of their author. His adherents settled in Bohemia and Moravia, dwelling in separate communities, and undergoing the most cruel and persistent persecution. Because of the tenacity with which they held to their religious creed, they were driven to seek refuge in caves and solitary places and hence were called "Cave-dwellers," or *Grubenheimers*. Confident that they were right, it would have been cowardly to desert their convictions; and devoted to their principles, they were willing to sacrifice ease, convenience, wealth, position and friends, in order to prove their fidelity and retain independence and freedom of thought and action. Despite the oppression from which they suffered, their unflinching fidelity to their principles and the purity of their morals, elicited the profound respect of many, and their number rapidly increased. The chief peculiarity of their creed was the denial of the doctrine of transubstantiation. But, in truth, they rejected tradition generally and based their doctrines on what was revealed and written in the Bible. Their ecclesiastical polity and Church discipline resembled closely the primitive Christian communities to the extent of practically denying anything to be secular; and under the impression that religion should conscientiously penetrate and shape the life and conduct of men, they extended ecclesiastical authority over the details of domestic life. They were conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, and having on several occasions refused to engage in war, they were deprived of religious privileges.

Years and centuries passed, persecutions were endured, the Brethren were scattered, societies were broken up, and remnants were left in various provinces of Europe. A wandering carpenter, Christian David, traveling in Lusania, accidentally met a nobleman of high rank and of large estate who listened to the touching story of the suffering which the remnants left in Moravia were undergoing for conscience sake. Ignoring the religion of the nobility, rising superior to the prejudices of his rank, and moved not only by human but also by a divine impulse, and under a divine guidance, he invited the Brethren to settle upon his estate, freely offering them a parcel of his land whereon to found a colony and enjoy undisturbed the religion they professed. The invitation was accepted and the colony of Herrnhut was formed, a place which whenever mentioned brings to mind purity of morals and deep religious feeling and experience, a place where John Wesley deepened his religious devotion, and obtained new religious experience, and returned to England on fire with new religious zeal, and the place from which colonies in various countries of the world have been peopled and mission stations supplied with men noted for their steady

habits, sterling worth, industry, honor and devotion to their church and religion.

Count Von Zinzendorf, great-grandfather of Rt. Rev. E. A. DeSchweinitz, of Salem, was the generous nobleman who succored the oppressed refugees from Moravia. Denying himself the distinction which employment in matters of state might have secured to him, and foregoing the life of ease and luxury which his ample fortune and high rank would have enabled him to pursue, he espoused the religion of those whose liberal patron he had become, devoted his fortune to religious uses, became a minister and afterwards a Bishop in the Church, suffered exile for a time in its cause and spent much of his time and zeal in the establishment of colonies of Brethren. The colony at Bethlehem, Pa., was established under his supervision, during his first visit to America in 1741. A few years subsequently he planned the founding of a colony in North Carolina for the purpose of reaching and christianizing the Southern Indians. Bishop Spangenberg was deputed to reconnoitre the trackless wilds and to select a tract of 100,000 acres for the proposed colony. In the winter of 1752-1753, a spot was selected and a survey made by the surveyor general of Lord Granville, one of the lord proprietors of North Carolina, the only one who declined to surrender his possessions to the Crown. In August 1753 deeds were made to James Hutton, of London in trust for the *Unitas Fratrum*. The county was then Rowan, but by subdivision it has been successively Surry, Stokes and now Forsyth. On Oct. 8th, 1753, a company of 12 single Brethren started from Bethlehem, Pa., for North Carolina, and after a long and tedious journey reached on the 17th of November, 1753, the spot whereon Bethabara, or Old Town, now stands. They found an unoccupied cabin, and though quite small, they determined to use it for their present purposes. That one cabin, with a single room, receiving an addition of sked-room some months after, constituted the town of Bethabara, and was occupied by the little colony and their visitors until 1754, the corner-stone of another building was laid and in March following was completed and dedicated. In 1756 a grist mill was built as well as a dwelling and meeting house.

On May 11th, 1765, the first child was born in Bethabara, and received the name of Anna Johanna Krause. The number of colonists was increased by new arrivals, and at the close of 1756 there were at Bethabara 65 persons. The settlement was fortified in 1756 by surrounding it with palisades, as a protection against the Indians, and became the refuge of fugitives from distant parts of the country. It was known as the "Old Dutch Fort" and friendly Indians spoke of it as "the place where there were good people and much bread." To accommodate the increasing colony, a new settlement was determined upon, and on the 12th of June, 1759, a spot was selected 3 miles northwest of Bethabara, to which the name of Bethania was given.

Mr. Reichel, in his history, gives many interesting facts connected with the establishment of the two settlements, but I regret that I cannot reproduce them in this connection, time admonishing me to hasten on to the founding of Salem, the central settlement of the Moravians in North Carolina.

SALEM.

On his last visit to America, in 1760, Count Zinzendorf, under the direction of the General Board of the United Brethren, had recommended the founding of a central settlement, to which he gave the name of Salem. On the 6th of January, 1766, the first tree was felled for the first house in Salem, and on the 19th of February, 1766, four newly arrived immigrants from Europe and four residents of Bethabara occupied the house—a log hut still standing and now used as a part of Mr. Shaffner's potter shop. On the 20th of February, the place was surveyed and this public square was laid out. In June, 1776, the corner stone was laid for the first family house, and in August the building was completed. The first settlers were Gottfried Pratzel, Niels Peterson, Jens Schmidt, Jno. Birkhead, George Holder, Jacob Steiner, Michael Ziegler, Melchior Kasp.

In 1768, Fred. W. de Marshall, to whom James Hutton had transferred the legal title to the Wachovia tract, returned from Europe and commenced the administration of the affairs of the new town. Mr. Marshall was the son of a Saxon army officer and received a strict military education in his youth. He was intended for military or court service, but his inclinations led him to the ministry, especially after he visited Herrnhut and formed the acquaintance of Count Zinzendorf and the Brethren. He was a man of great working capacity and possessed remarkable qualifications for organization, being determined, active, methodical and prompt in thought and action. He may be regarded the real founder of Salem, and the inspiring genius of its success and progress in its earlier days. In 1763 he had been appointed superintendent of all the temporal affairs of the Church in Wachovia, a position requiring the utmost prudence and vigilance, and a place which he occupied until his death in 1802. He came as the Attorney and Agent of James Hutton, of London, the Trustee of the Wachovia Tract, to administer the affairs of the Land Company which had been formed to facilitate the payment of the purchase money and the discharge of the annual rent of the land.

I have not been able to obtain accurate and full information concerning the mode in which the lands were disposed of to purchasers by the Land Company. Lord Granville sold the tract of 100,000 acres not in fee simple, but on long lease, receiving a stated annual rent. Mr. Marshall and his successors sold to purchasers in the same way, reserving a nominal rent. Upon the formation of the Land Company a tract of 500 acres was reserved for the Salem congregation which was subject to the lease system. The Company having paid to Lord Granville a gross sum in lieu of rent and obtained the fee. All the land sold beyond the 500 acres were sold in fee simple also. Mr. Jno. W. Fries, in reply to my inquiries upon the subject, said: "All the early sales were made on the lease plan. Lord Granville having accepted a gross sum in lieu of his rent, and this lease tenure being so foreign to the genius of our North Carolina people, the Land Office soon commenced to sell in fee simple also. The title in Marshall's successors was

conferred after the Revolution by special act of the Legislature of North Carolina. There have been no leases created in Salem for about 20 years and the number of those in existence is being rapidly diminished as property changes hands by death or sales.

In earlier days all property was held by, and business conducted under the supervision of a Church Board, and through agents appointed by it. The Church was the capitalist and the hotel, store, tannery or other business was subject to its control. The agents received salaries and a certain per centage of profits, the surplus going into the Church fund to be applied to Church purposes, just as the profits of the Academy and Land Office are applied at present. The "Economy," a system something similar to that of the modern *Commune*, was never in vogue in Salem. In Herrnhut, Bethlehem, and Bethabara it was in vogue for a time, but it was never observed here, as I am told by well-informed members of the Church in Salem. The monopoly system by which all were restrained from following certain occupations except by permission of the Church authorities, was in vogue until 1849.

Prior to about 1850 no persons were allowed to reside in Salem, at least to hold property by lease or otherwise, except members of the Church. The first exceptions made were in favor of Thos. J. Wilson and Henry A. Lemly. In the case of the former, the Church Board, when it sold the tract of 51 acres to the county of Forsyth for a county seat, required that the lot held by Mr. Wilson under a lease, should be sold to him at a moderate price.

The municipal government of the town was also under the control of the Church and remained so until 1867, when a disestablishment took place, and regular civil authority was established and the management of the town affairs passed into the control of a Mayor and Board of Commissioners.

Consulting our oracle, Mr. Reichel's interesting volume, and using information gathered from diverse persons, as well as some from tradition, I will refer briefly to some of the *Memorabilia* of the town, pointing out a few of the old landmarks and enterprises of the early settlers of Salem.

In 1770 the beautiful burial ground—the "City of the Dead," was cleared and enclosed. The same order and system which characterized all the undertakings of the Church and town, were observed in the arrangement of the Cemetery and have been adhered to through the long intervening years. Separate lots, or sections, were arranged for the burial of the different classes composing the congregation, one half of the acre, or lot, being devoted as a resting place for the female members and all the other for the male members of the congregation. These are subdivided into lots or sections for the burial of married and single Brethren and Sisters, and of children according to sex and age. In 1771 the Congregation, or Gemein House was finished and consecrated, and remained until 1854 when it was removed to give place to the elegant new Academy Building which adorns the town. This was followed in quick succession, as appears to us of this generation, when towns are built in a fortnight, and cities spring like magic from the plain, by family houses and buildings for the use of artisans, the occupation so necessary and useful to a newly settled colony in a new and thinly settled country. The houses, built in the honest days, were substantial and strong; many of them remain this day, while others have given place to the ravages of time and the greater and more urgent needs of the growing congregation and community.

During the Revolutionary War, Salem was visited frequently by detachments and scouting parties from both armies, and the main British army under Cornwallis passed through the settlement, taking provisions, cattle and horses, but not wantonly destroying any property.

In 1784 Gov. Martin and 63 members of the Legislature spent several weeks in Salem for the purpose of holding their session, but did not obtain a quorum.

In May 1791 Salem was visited by Gen. George Washington, first President of the United States, then on his way to visit Governor Martin who lived in that county. He was entertained at the town tavern, now the Salem Hotel, and kindly and courteously received the large number of visitors who paid their respects to the distinguished soldier and statesman. The room he occupied is immediately above the office of the hotel and is often exhibited to visitors by the kind and venerable gentleman who now dispenses the hospitality of the place.

Tradition says that the large beam which spans the ceiling of the public room was placed there to support the floor of the room above when thronged with the crowding guests of the President, but we receive the story *cum grano salis*, and opine that the tradition lacks the strong support which the beam affords to the upper room. President Washington was presented with a courteous and patriotic address in behalf of the people of Wachovia, and responded to the same in fitting terms, truly saying that "from a society whose governing principles are industry and the love of order, much may be expected towards the improvement of the country, in which their settlements are formed, and experience authorizes the belief that much will be obtained."

In 1791 was built the old paper-mill, the first in the State, which was enlarged and supplied with new machinery, from time to time, until January 1873, when it was destroyed by fire, being owned at the time by Robert Gray of Winston.

In 1798 the corner stone of the present Church building was laid, and in 1800 the house was completed and consecrated to divine worship.

In 1803, the authorities, responding to the urgent requests of strangers who had observed the attention which the Moravians paid to the education of their children, and who desired that their own children should enjoy the benefit of the same excellent training, determined to establish a boarding school for girls, and in the same year the Academy was opened for the reception of scholars. Steadily since that time the school has increased in usefulness and reputation, not throughout the Southern States for the thoroughness of the mental and moral training it affords, the excellency of the discipline it employs, and the comforts and convenience which the boarding department ensures. It has never succumbed to the causes which

produces failure in other institutions, but in the midst of wars and panics it has been liberally patronized by eager parents and guardians in every State of the South. Wherever one may go, in the South, he will find the representatives of this Academy, venerable and respected matrons and blooming maids, adorning society by means of the mental accomplishments and the graces and virtues of Christian character which they obtained at this school. Salem, in all its admirable history, can boast of no more fortunate event, than the founding of the Female Academy. It has given a name and fame to the place and people of Salem of which they are rightly proud, and will strive to retain.

In 1824 the town consisted of 45 houses, including the Church and Academy, not averaging one house a year for the first fifty years. The town extended then to the building occupied now by Mr. Henry Shore as a harness shop. Near it stood the village smithy. The lower end of the town was opposite the hotel; all below that was a lot for the use of drovers as they passed through town. The last house on the east side of the street at the upper end of town, was where the store of Mr. Belo now stands. On the present site of Pfaff & Stockton's Salem store, was a pond of standing water where the Kernersville correspondent of the Salem Press was wont with his fellows to sport and wade in childish glee in search of creatures to which some modern philosophers would refer the origin of the human species.

In 1836 the Salem Cotton Factory Company was organized, with a capital of \$50,000. Work was commenced on the building in March, 1837, first brick laid April 10th, and in nine weeks the walls were completed. Mr. Francis Fries superintended the building, purchased the machinery, and acted as the business agent until his resignation in 1840. In 1840 he built his wool mill, and in 1846 the firm of F. & H. Fries was formed, since which time improvements have been constantly made until the buildings and business have assumed such proportions as to make them a noticeable institution of the town. In 1849, the monopolies in trade theretofore existing in the town, were abolished and free trade established.

Just before the close of the late war, Salem was visited by a raiding detachment of Federal General Stoneman's command, under General Palmer, but the Mayors of Salem and Winston having met the raiding forces before reaching the place, the town was surrendered and no ravages or depredations were committed save the taking of horses, cattle, and such provisions as were needed for the immediate support of the forces. There were no Confederate troops here.

In February 1865, the Centennial Anniversary of the establishment of Salem was celebrated with appropriate and interesting ceremonies. The congregation consisted at the close of that year of six hundred and fifty-two persons.

Among the old customs which have survived the lapse of time, and remain as a reminder of the past, is the employment of a night watchman, whose duty it is to traverse the streets of the town, through storm and calm, rain and snow, and watch the sleeping town. At regular intervals during the long night, his trumpet blast is heard echoing through the place, quieting fears and assuring all that the town is safe from fire and theft. In feudal times the watchman stood upon the tower of the English castle, and in response to the anxious enquiry, "Watchman, what of the night?" would answer, "all's well!" That assuring cry put lords, ladies and retainers at rest and left them to sleep, only in their dreams, the foray and siege of some rival lord. The answer "all's well!" brought no greater joy to them of olden time than is brought to the slumbering citizens of Salem by the cheery blast that now comes ringing from the native *Shore*.

It is a noteworthy, because remarkable fact, that in a period of 110 years there have been but two dwelling houses destroyed by fire within the limits of Salem. The town tavern was burned in 1784, and replaced by the present Salem Hotel; and the residence of Mr. Henry Shaffner was burned in the year 1863. Fire engines were brought from Europe in 1785, and in 1832 a new engine was brought from Philadelphia. Insurance rates should be nominal in a town and among a people, where such a record exists and where such prudence is observed.

The *Weekly Gleaner* was established in 1827 by J. C. Blum, and published for one year. In 1830 the *Farmer's Reporter and Weekly Chronicle* was commenced and published for five years by the same firm. In 1841 the *Carolina Gazette* was started and published for two years by the same parties. The *People's Press* was established in 1851 by Blum & Son, and continues to this day, published by L. V. & E. T. Blum, sons of J. C. Blum. The *Farmers' and Planters' Almanac* was established in 1828 and is still published by L. V. & E. T. Blum. It is a State institution—a household treasure—reliable in its statistics and furnishing intelligence, and in many quarters is considered an oracle whose utterances on the weather question are entitled to far more credit than were the fabled and bribe-bought speeches of the famous one at Delphi.

FORSYTH COUNTY. On December 1st, 1848, the bill for the division of Stokes county into two separate counties passed the House of Commons by a vote of 100 in favor of and 14 against the measure. December 11th the Bill passed the Senate by a vote of 32 to 9, John Reich being Senator from Stokes, and an ardent supporter of the bill. Mr. Reich, on every occasion when the measure came before the Senate, demanded the eyes and noses, determined that its friends and foes should be known and put on record. There seems to have been strong opposition in some quarters to the contemplated division, coming principally from the central part of Stokes and having as its chief champion and mouth-piece the pure, able and distinguished statesman and patriot, Hon. Jno. A. Gilmer, then Senator from Guilford. Memorials were laid before the Assembly, praying it to refuse the division asked for, and I find that after the passage of the bill and during the pending of a supplemental bill, a substitute was offered by the opposition, showing that there was dissatisfaction with the provisions of the Act of Assembly. The substitute was rejected so decisively by its friends, that I infer that it was intended to defeat or hamper, in some way, the objects of the original bill.

Among those who exerted themselves most energetically for the proposed division was Francis Fries, of Salem, a man to whose enterprise, industry, marvelous business capacity and public spirit, Salem, Winston and Forsyth owe much of their prosperity. From his son, I learn that Mr. Fries spent four weeks at Raleigh, in the interest of the proposed division, lobbying among the members, shaping their opinions and winning their support. Messrs. T. J. Wilson, A. J. Stafford and Jno. W. Thomas, of Davidson, were also zealous advocates of the bill, the first mentioned spending two weeks in Raleigh, opposing the adoption of the shrewd substitute offered by Mr. Gilmer. Mr. Thomas of Davidson, fought vigorously for the measure in the exciting debates on the subject proved more than a match for the able, astute and eloquent Senator from Guilford.

The necessity for the long stay and diligence of the lobbyists at Raleigh, shows that there was determined opposition to the division of the county, while the almost unanimous vote by which it was adopted, attests the influence which its advocates from Salem possessed and exercised. Six days after the passage of the bill, Mr. Fries wrote to Hon. Mr. Gilmer, saying: "On my return home, I find the feeling for a division of our county stronger than ever before. The news of the final passage of the bill caused more general rejoicing than any one event has ever done in our county. It was not only at Salem, but at Old Town, Bethania and I believe everywhere, except at Germantown, that the news was hailed with the usual evidences of rejoicing. Cannons and small guns were used to send the glad tidings, and there was a more general burst of public feeling than we ever have had after the most signal political victory."

It is proper to say that the new county evinced the gratitude of the people for the earnest zeal of the gentlemen mentioned by electing them to important offices, Mr. Fries being elected Chairman, Mr. Stafford, Clerk; and Mr. Wilson, Solicitor of the County Court.

The act of division provides that the line shall begin at the Southwest corner of Rockingham, running to the Surry line, all north of said line to be Stokes, and all south of it to be Forsyth County. "In honor," says the Legislature, "of Col. Benj. Forsyth, a native of Stokes County, who fell on the northern frontier in the last war with England."

Caleb Jones, Fred C. Meinung, and Jno. Banner were by the act appointed commissioners to run the dividing line which was required to be near Germantown, leaving the court house and public buildings in the county of Stokes.—Zadock Stafford, Jno. Stafford, H. A. Lemly, Leonard Conrad, and Francis Fries were appointed commissioners for Forsyth to select and determine suitable sites for the seat of Justice, to purchase the necessary land, to lay off town lots, reserving 30 acres, at least, for and at the Court House and sell the remainder at auction, on a credit of one and two years. The debt owing by Stokes was apportioned equitably between the two counties. The act provides also that the two counties should be represented in the Legislature as one county until further provision should be made; that the election should be held by the Sheriff, or other returning officers of Stokes county. The first County Court for Forsyth was held on the first Monday in March 1849, in the old Town Hall of Salem, which occupied the ground where the residence of Dr. Shaffner now stands.

The railroad leading from Greensboro to Salem and Winston was chartered by the State Convention of 1868. The citizens of Salem and Winston subscribed \$30,000, Forsyth County \$100,000 by a vote of the people, and Greensboro \$20,000. The State appropriated \$10,000 per mile the Road; the Bonds were never sold, but returned to the State Treasury by order of the Legislature. Mr. H. W. Fries, of Salem, was the first President and Mr. E. Belo his successor. Under his supervision and by the assistance of the Richmond and Danville R. R., the Road was completed in July 1873.

WINSTON.

After the division of the County of Stokes in 1848, and the erection of Forsyth County, a spot was selected for the county seat about one mile from the centre of Salem. The locality known as "Double Branches," near the County Paper House, being more nearly the centre of the county, was thought by some to be a proper place for the location of the seat of justice. It was, however, located as before stated and was known as Salem. For some reason, most probably because of the lease system in vogue in Salem as well as the system of monopoly trade, which was not abolished until 1850, dissatisfaction arose in the county and a movement began for a change of name, which excited so much interest that it became the leading issue in the political canvass by the candidates for the Legislature in 1850. Those opposed to the change of name nominated a fusion ticket of 2 Whigs 2 Democrats—Andrew Joyce, J. W. Covington, A. Gamble and J. J. Martin; those in favor of the change nominating 4 Democrats—Philip Barrow, Allen Flynt, Col. Henry Marshall and Jesse Waugh. The latter were elected and the Legislature of 1851 declared that the county town of Forsyth shall be styled and known as Winston, in honor of the hero of King's Mountain. Upon the selection of the spot for the County seat the Church Board sold 51 acres of land to the county of Forsyth at \$5 per acre.—This tract was divided into lots which were sold at auction, and from the proceeds of the sales the Court House, Jail, and Poor House, were built and the County started on its morning march, out of debt and full of hope for the future.

The Court House and jail were planned by and built under the supervision of Mr. Francis Fries, in 1850. The first house built in what is now Winston was the present residence of Judge T. J. Wilson though the town had not then been laid off. The first residence built in Winston, after its establishment, was that of the late Mr. Jesse Kennedy now occupied by Mr. Jesse Riggs. The first settlers were T. J. Wilson, Harmon Miller, Jesse Kennedy, Robert Gray, Peter A. Wilson, Henry A. Holder, Francis L. Correll, John P. Vest and David Cook. Mr. Harmon Miller opened the first store in a little building which until recently occupied the site whereon now stands the Norwood Building. Willis Lawrence now living near Old Town, bought the first piece of goods ever sold in Winston. Mr. Miller, noted for his overweening love of humor, and practical jokes, pretending to be too busy in opening his



goods to wait on his customer, kept Mr. Lawrence waiting until midnight before attending to his wants. My informant adds that Mr. Lawrence no doubt saw with prophetic eye, the future importance of Winston, and was kept awake by the laudable ambition to aid in laying the cornerstone of its commerce, and to have the distinction of being the first to set the ball in motion.

The new town improved slowly, and until after the close of the late war was unfortunately the scene of many broils and some tragedies, all proceeding from the sale, in bar-rooms and groceries, of spirituous liquors—the prolific source of contentions, crime and misery. But after the war, prohibition laws were adopted by the town, (and I believe has always been in force in Salem) so that to the honor of both towns, be it said, no spirituous liquors are sold with the permission of the authorities. The consequence has been that the two communities are peaceful and law-abiding; broils are seldom heard of; the streets are orderly and quiet, so that ladies even can walk where they will without fear of molestation or insult. Crimes are seldom committed and, as near as may be, virtue sits enthroned and wields thro' the Mayors of the two towns, except where motions are readily and cheerfully obeyed.

In the town of Winston are three churches at present, naming them in point of time, the Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant and Presbyterian, while a handsome Baptist church is in course of erection.

After the completion of the railroad and the establishment of a tobacco market, the progress of Winston has been rapid and remarkable. Since 1872, it is said that the population has been more than quadrupled. Contractors and builders have been overburdened with work, and houses have been built in rapid succession. New streets have been opened, and places that were, in the speaker's recollection, forests and fields, the haunts of squirrels and favorite places for bird and rabbit traps, are now populous streets filled with the noise and din of trade and business.

The establishment of the tobacco market in Winston has been, no less than the completion of the Railroad, the source from which the town has derived its growth and present prosperity. Messrs. Robert Mosely and Tom Jones, of Danville, Va., had for some months held their headquarters in Winston as tobacco buyers, and some tobacco had been brought in wagons to Winston and something of a market established, more however as a "curb-stone" trade than as an "Exchange." Maj. T. J. Brown, late of Davis county, nephew of Hon. Bedford Brown, of Caswell, induced by the prospect of an early completion of the Railroad, and satisfied that Winston was the central point of, and the natural outlet for, all the fine tobacco growing region surrounding it, established the first warehouse for the sale of leaf tobacco, in the Fall of 1872, renting and remodeling for that purpose, the old barn that stood upon the lot of the late Harmon Miller.

When it was discovered that the enterprise of Major Brown was a success, a Stock Company was organized, Mr. Peter A. Wilson being President, and a new and larger warehouse was built and occupied in a short while by Maj. Brown. Through his energy and that of his subsequent partner, Mr. A. B. Gorrell, the trade rapidly increased, and during the first season about 300,000 pounds of leaf tobacco were sold. Other warehouses followed, and the market is now the first in the State, selling between five and six million pounds of tobacco per year. With a future that is as rich to the planters as their tobacco is yellow and golden.

It is an interesting fact, worthy of note and comment, that the proprietor of Lash's warehouse, finding that the increased business demanded an enlargement of the building, made the addition, at least partly, by the use of the timbers of the barn which had been used as the first warehouse in Winston, thus incorporating the first warehouse into his building. Who knows, but that at the next Centennial Anniversary of the nation Lash's warehouse, as incorporating the first warehouse, will be rolled by some improved machinery of that advanced period through the wide and paved streets of a magnificent city that shall owe its being and huge dimensions to the humble business commenced in a barn where the most useless of all luxuries was sold under the inspiring and familiar tones of "Moseley's" voice.

In relating the history of Salem and Winston, I cannot omit to say that the suburban village of Liberty was commenced in 1828 by Mr. Thomas Christian. He built the house in Salem now occupied as a residence by Mr. Joseph Stockton. He afterwards joined the Baptist Church, and as no one was allowed a residence in Salem but Moravians, he sold his house, went across the line, bought a lot of Mr. Joshua Rights, and built the house which stands on the corner next to the Protestant Methodist Church. That house is now within the limits of Winston. In the old building in Liberty, which formerly stood in the field beyond the office of Dr. Bynum, was held the first meeting to take into consideration the division of Stokes county, at which meeting there were fourteen persons present.

Winston has two newspapers—the *Western Sentinel* and *Winston Republican*. The former was established by Boner & Collins, in 1856, and in the fall of the same year was sold to J. W. Alaphugh, who continued as editor and proprietor until 1866, when it passed into the hands of G. M. Madies, by whom it is now published. The *Republican* was started in Salem, in 1870, by W. W. Dunn, moved to Winston in 1872, and edited by Fred T. Walker, W. A. Walker, A. L. Stipe, W. P. Williamson, and now edited and published by J. W. Goslen.

Salem and Winston.

There is perhaps no place in the State or in the South that has a brighter and more cheering prospect for the future than Salem and Winston. It is the natural outlet for a large circle of counties rich in cereals, tobacco, fruit, and metals, and is destined to receive their trade for many years yet to come. I speak of Salem and Winston as one place—would that I could speak of them under one name! They are in an identity of interest and future: the well of one is the good of the other, and whatever affects one injuriously will affect another similarly. Their interests are so interwoven that they cannot be separated or considered apart. If a cloud darkens the sky of one, gloom also settles upon the face of the other, and when the sun rolls out its beautiful flood of light upon the confines of one, the golden waves dash their effulgence and beauty upon the streets of the other. So, also, adversity's clouds and storms brook both, and prosperity's bright smile irradiates the two hearts which should beat as one.

Am I venturing upon dangerous ground or taking a step too far in advance of public opinion and feeling when I express the desire and belief that the two towns will at some time not far distant, plight their troth, each to the other, and be united in the bonds of a happy union?

I do not know that public expression has ever been given to this idea, until a moment ago, in his graceful address, opening this celebration, Col. R. L. Patterson, Mayor of Salem, a gentleman than whom my reason of his character and influence, there is no one more competent to lead in such a movement, alluded to it as probable to be realized at no distant day. I only repeat in public what I have often expressed in private, that there is a stronger sentiment in that direction than has openly appeared, and that terms of union could be readily and easily arranged, if the proper measures be taken, and in the proper spirit to effect it.

I hail the coming day which shall rise upon the united towns! when the people of one shall be the citizens of the other; and when the energies of the people shall be devoted to the mutual adornment and progress of what is now a divided community; when there shall be no jealousies or bickerings between the two places or people, but when mutual admiration and love shall fill their hearts and the principle of attraction shall be so irresistible and successful that the two towns will be joined together as one and indivisible which no man shall dare to put asunder. I speak for myself an invitation to the wedding.

#### OUR NATION.

In contemplating the establishment and growth of our country, we may well exclaim, "what hath God wrought!" The Roman historian, Livy, in the beginning of his narration, describes succinctly, but with enthusiasm, the rapid and marvelous growth of the Roman empire; how, from "small beginnings," it grew and waxed in strength until its soldiers stood victors in every land, and all nations lay in the shadow of its monstrous power. Its might was felt on land and sea—its kings and tribes and emperors held successive sway, each adding territory and power to the realm, and lustre to the name of Rome: the triumphal cars of her generals, returning from war, were followed by long lines of barbarian kings and queens who, daring to resist her sceptre, became the victims of its might. To be a Roman citizen was the highest prerogative and a guard and passport in every land. But rapid as was the growth of the Roman power, it is not to be compared with the rise and progress of the American Republic, whose birthday we now celebrate. Rome reached her power after centuries of struggle; our Republic reached the highest place among the nations at almost a single step, and in a century's time each decade has witnessed her growing strength and progress. From the small beginnings of 1776, she has increased in everything; constituting a State, until she has become the pattern for people's struggling to be free and great.

Emerging victoriously from the contest with a nation that had the prestige belonging to an uninterrupted supremacy of eight centuries, a nation that would have kept the colonies as provinces and dependencies, rendering allegiance and tribute without the privilege of representation in the council halls of the government—emerging from this unequal contest, our Republic was at once recognized as one of the great powers, while her favor was counted by every nation of the earth. Her thirty colonies have multiplied into thirty-seven States, and her population of four millions has increased to forty-five millions of souls. Her commerce, scarcely in existence a hundred years ago, has increased and widened until its ships visit every sea, and drop anchor in every harbor of the civilized world. Her manufacturing interests have grown with her growth, and the busy hum of loom and spindle, saw and hammer, is heard in every quarter, supplying the needs of her population, and exporting to foreign markets. The fertility of her soil supplies the grain markets of the world; her mountains are ribbed with gold, silver, iron and other metals, and the producing capacity of her mines has scarcely been touched. The physical resources of America are beyond calculation, and centuries will not suffice to exhaust them. The Mississippi valley alone, if put in cultivation entire, would produce enough in one year to supply bread to the hungry mouths of the whole world's population for years. The mountains and valleys are covered with virgin forests of timber, in every variety, awaiting the axe of the woodman and the plane and turning lathe of the artisan to transform it into houses and cities. More than 75,000 miles of railway thread the Union with their network, binding the ends of the continent together and making neighbors of the lumbermen of Maine and the rancheros of Texas. And a journey which a few years since would have required six or eight months to complete, by the then ordinary modes of conveyance, is now accomplished in eighty hours, in a palace car, furnished with all the elegant appointments and conveniences of luxurious life. Through the discoveries and inventions of our Franklin and Morse, land and sea are wrapped in wire and cable, and the world has become a grand whirling gallery in which intelligence of an event is heralded to the four quarters of the globe, and becomes the topic of a world's discussion before the alarm or surprise it created has vanished from the immediate theatre of its occurrence. Nay more; the sun is outstripped in its race, time is eluded of its golden hours, and verbs run crazy at the confusion of their tenses; for we can know to-night what took place in England to-morrow, and if, in the exuberance of his feelings, the Lord Mayor of London should, at the dawn of this glorious day, have called his congratulations to the worthy Mayors of Salem and Winston, he could have said to himself, "My brothers in America will receive and will read my greetings at eleven o'clock last night."

Our nation has kept abreast with all others, even the most advanced nations in the arts of civilization, the pursuit of scientific discoveries, and the employment of the appliances of art and science. For enterprise, and the expenditure of time, labor and money in pushing that enterprise to success, the American people are unsurpassed. They withhold nothing that is needed to ensure early and complete triumph in what they undertake. The German considers of a step slowly, soberly and cautiously before he undertakes it. The Frenchman responds to the first impulse and rushes inconceivably at the objects of his desire. The Englishman, sympathizing with the fog of his native island, moves rather sluggishly by his work, reckons carefully the cost of an enterprise in pounds, shillings and pence, and when once embarked in an undertaking, is willing to wait patiently for the return of a moderate percentage of profit from his investment. But the American, just as his veins contain the blood of many peoples, combines the caution of the German, the zeal of the Frenchman, and the calculating spirit of the Englishman. He seldom acts rashly, but always with spirit and enthusiasm. He is somewhat selfish and works not so much for posterity as for himself, and hence must have immediate results. No dangers terrify—no difficulties appal him. His iron will breaks all opposition and his nerve of

steel supports him in his conflict with the opposing forces of men or nature. Hence, his conquests have been colossal with his conquests; and the trackless forests of his country have fallen before his arm, and his towns and cities have sprung into being like the creations of an Eastern sorcerer. No part of the American continent, wide and limitless as it is, whether mountain steep or desert bare, has escaped the touch of his daring foot or enterprising hand. In years he has accomplished what it took other countries and other governments and civilizations centuries to perform. He is the incarnation of the genius of work—unfiring, ceaseless work—work that ought to triumph and that has triumphed in the marvelous progress and development of the country that has been the field of his labor.

The fabric built by the heroes of 1776, though hastily constructed, was built in wisdom and under an inspiration, we sometimes think, of a higher wisdom than man's. It has been strengthened, adorned and beautified by the descendants of its founders. Its symmetrical proportions fix the gaze and receive the admiration of all people on the face of the globe, wherever civilization has sent its enlightening rays, or the love of liberty stirs the bosoms or nerves the arms of men. It is a grand and beautiful edifice—this our Republic! Its foundations were laid deep in the soil of justice and truth, virtue and right. Year after year, decade after decade, has added block upon block, polished and carved with exquisite grace, bearing the impress of the skillful hands of master-builders. The names and deeds of heroes in war, and wise men in council; of artists whose minds sparkled with the fire of genius; of scientists whose inventions and discoveries have blessed the world; of philanthropists whose deeds have cheered the heart of humanity and changed tears of despair into tears and smiles of joy—all, all are inscribed in living colors upon the rising superstructure of this temple! Its dome is bathed in the light of Heaven's smile as it rests upon the work and worship of the followers of liberty. The light is reflected to all corners of the earth. The American mariner upon the sea catches its rays and feels secure while guided by its light. The explorer in Africa, the daring Arctic explorer, the diplomat at the courts of royalty—all turn their eyes to the noble edifice and bask in the light streaming from it. Their hopes are centered in the Republic as are the love and hopes of forty-five millions of souls that worship towards the holy temple. The millions of earth oppressed by tyranny and wrong, turn anxiously towards it and long to escape to it as to the shadow of a great rock. Millions have fled to its protecting shadow, and millions more will come. There is ample room in its halls and corridors for the oppressed of earth, and the doors will not be closed by the descendants of those who themselves sought an asylum from the persecuting hand of tyranny.

This is our centennial year and day. As we cast our eyes upon the long track our nation has pursued, the monuments erected to perpetuate and commemorate her achievements appear at every stage. We are proud, and justly proud, of the past. It behooves us to make the next century even greater than the past in the estimation of ourselves and the world. We must advance or we must retrograde. There is no place on the graduated scale of human or national character or destiny, at which we can stop and rest. We must rise or decline. Still water becomes stagnant. Idle hands and limbs become paralyzed and leaden; and a nation must either make marked progress in civilization and good government, or she must take a lower rank in the array of nations.

What shall our country be at its next Centennial birthday? This generation will do much towards the solution of that question. Will the love of liberty burn as brightly then as now? Will our flag be honored on land and sea, and receive the respectful salutes due national greatness and prowess, then, as now? Will public virtue demand and enforce honesty and purity, in the making, constraining and executing of law? Will scorn follow him who is unfaithful to public trust? and will personal purity characterize and accompany the performance of public duty? Heaven grant that it may be so and that virtue may abound in public and private; so that our sons may be as plants grown up in their youth; that our daughters may be as corner-stones, polished after the similitude of a palace; that our garners may be full, affording all manner of store; that our sheep may bring forth thousands and ten thousands in our streets; that our oxen may be strong to labor; that there be no breaking in, nor going out; that there be no complaining in our streets. Happy is that people that is in such a case; yea, happy is that people whose God is the Lord!

OPENING ADDRESS  
DELIVERED BY  
**COL. R. L. PATTERSON,**  
ON THE 4TH OF JULY, 1876.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,  
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I do not propose to interfere with the legitimate office of the accomplished gentleman who is to address you this morning. I rise mainly, to thank you for your presence on this, the one hundredth anniversary of our national birthday. I thank you in the name of the patriotic citizens to whom we are indebted for this celebration; and I may add that the spirit of that liberty for which our fathers fought, thanks you for being here to-day.

It is a pleasure to the heart of the patriot to witness hundreds of intelligent and industrious men gathered around the altar of a common country, and it is a still greater pleasure to see that beautiful woman grace the occasion with her presence, and lends to it the enchantment of her smile.

I deem it peculiarly meet and proper that this celebration takes place in Salem. Our town had an existence before the promulgation of the Declaration of Independence; its people witnessed the throes and agony of that long struggle by which a great and free nation was born, and they have been, useful citizens of that nation, from its crude condition after the Revolution, to its present magnificent development. "Righteousness exalteth a nation," and so it exalteth a community; and Salem has been a striking example of this fact. For over one hundred years its citizens have lived honest, straightforward lives; they have practiced economy, industry and prudence. They have sought to elevate themselves mentally, morally and socially; they have fostered education for the youth of both sexes; they have striven to follow the golden rule. "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you," they have illustrated President Lincoln's grand maxim—"With charity towards all and with malice towards none," and they have worshipped God with an earnest and effective piety. Faults they have had, but these have been hidden by the shining lustre of their many virtues.

I am not "to the manner born," and can therefore say what I do, without the charge of egotism.

I cannot refuse the need of praise to a community which has been like "a city set on a hill"—an example for good to all surrounding communities. It is not improbable that, before the close of this Centennial year, Salem may throw the mantle of its honored name over our sister town of Winston, the growth of which, in wealth, population, respectability and influence has been almost miraculous. The two towns consolidated, can the more steadily advance to permanent prosperity and power; the energy and go-aheadiveness of the one, tempered by the conservatism and steadfastness of the other.

Follow-citizens, this large gathering, and the thousand of similar gatherings in our broad land on this glorious day, betoken a return of that fraternal spirit which once animated our hearts, and which is so necessary to the safety and perpetuity of free institutions.

Let us hope that on this Centennial anniversary of our country's existence, all the discordant elements of our nationality may be drawn by chords of affection, into a more cordial and permanent union; that Peace, thrice blessed Peace may be enthroned as our national goddess, and that the sceptre of authority may be taken from her never again. Then will her hand-maid, Prosperity, smile upon our land, and millions of loyal hearts will thank Him, who is the God of nations, as well as of individuals, that their lots are cast in the broad domains of the Great Republic, where all the ways "are ways of pleasantness, and all the paths are peace."

## The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1876.

**FIFTY CENTS.** We will send the PRESS free to all who send us a dollar in advance. We have not a single subscriber on our list now who has not influence enough to procure at least an additional one—many could procure half-a-dozen without much trouble.

of the Presidential campaign to new subscribers.

## National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.  
**Samuel J. Tilden,**  
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.  
**Thomas A. Hendricks,**  
OF INDIANA.

## State Ticket.

GOVERNOR.  
**ZEBULON B. VANCE,**  
OF ROCKLEBURG.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR.  
**THOMAS J. JARVIS,**  
OF PITT.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.  
**THOMAS S. KENAN,**  
OF WILSON.

SECRETARY OF STATE.  
**JOSEPH A. ENGLEHARD,**  
OF NEW HANOVER.

TREASURER.  
**JAMES M. WORTH,**  
OF RANDOLPH.

ATTORNEY.  
**SAMUEL L. LOVE,**  
OF HAYWOOD.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.  
**JAS. C. SCARBOROUGH,**  
OF JOHNSON.

ELECTORS FOR STATE AT LARGE.  
**DANIEL G. FOWLE,** of Wake.  
**JAMES M. LEACH,** of Davidson.

## FOR CONGRESS.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.  
**WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,**  
OF ROCKLEBURG.

SIXTH DISTRICT.  
**WALTER L. STEBLE,**  
OF ROCKLEBURG.

FIFTH DISTRICT.  
**ALFRED M. WADELL,**  
OF GUILFORD.

FOURTH DISTRICT.  
**JOSEPH J. DAVIS,**  
OF FRANKLIN.

THIRD DISTRICT.  
**ALFRED M. WADELL,**  
OF NEW HANOVER.

## ELECTORS.

2D DISTRICT—JOHN F. WOOTEN.

3D " " JOHN D. STANFORD.

4TH " " F. H. BURNES.

5TH " " F. C. ROBBINS.

6TH " " R. P. WARING.

7TH " " W. B. GLENN.

## Party Organization.

At a meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Democratic party it was

Resolved, 1 That the Chairman of each County Executive Committee be requested to report to the Secretary of this Committee the name and post office address of each member of the same.

2 That each member of the several Congressional Committees be requested to report his name and address in like manner; and also to take notice that he is ex-officio a member of the State Executive Committee.

3 That this Committee urgently calls on the Conservative people of North Carolina, who favor reform in State and national affairs, to form without delay Tilden and Vance clubs in their respective townships or neighborhoods; and the officers of all such clubs are requested to report their names to the Secretary of this Committee.

4 That the Democratic papers throughout the State be requested to publish the above resolutions.

W. A. COX, Chm'n.

S. A. ASHE, Sec'y.

## Stokes County.

TOWNSHIP MEETINGS.—At the Mass Meeting of the Conservative party of Stokes County, held in Danbury, on Tuesday of last Superior Court, it was resolved that a County Convention be held in the Court House, in Danbury, on Monday the 7th day of August, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature and county offices, and that each Township hold a meeting, during the month of July, to select delegates to the County Convention, and that the county Executive Committee give notice thereof.

Therefore, in accordance with the above, there will be a meeting in each Township at the following times and places, to-wit:

Yadkin,	D. N. Dalton's,	Tuesday, July 18
Quaker Gap,	Francisco,	Friday, " 21
Peters Creek,	Lawsonville,	Saturday, " 22
Stone Creek,	A. L. Allen's,	Tuesday, " 25
Bever Island,	Widow Mitchell's,	Friday, " 28
Sauratown,	Walnut Cove,	Saturday, " 29
Meadow,	Joe F. Hill's,	Tuesday August 1

We hope the Conservatives of each Township will take an interest and attend their respective meetings and select their delegates, so that all parts of the county will be represented in the Convention on the 7th of August. Now is the time to commence, as this is an important year in our political history. The above times for the meetings were selected, as they begin also the Sheriff's public days.

## BY COUNTY COMMITTEE.

June 26, 1876, 27 & 28.

We presume we need offer no apology for the space occupied with the addresses by Col. R. L. Patterson, and Robert T. Gray, Esq., delivered on the 4th inst., at this place. Our Kernersville letter has its place, and we could not have devoted our columns to more interesting matter.

## Tilden & Vance Club.

A Tilden and Vance Reform Club will be organized at the Courthouse on Thursday evening July 13th at 8 o'clock. All who favor Tilden, Vance and Reform, are requested to attend. Organization is necessary to success, as we have a wary and unscrupulous enemy to fight in November.

## TILDEN AND VANCE POLE RAISING.

We regret we have not room for Mr. J. H. Johnson's communication, and can only briefly allude to it.

Mr. Johnson proposes the raising of a Tilden and Vance pole and flag, jointly by the two towns, and proposes to paint the flag as his part of the job.

## CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Under this head, we will give short and pointed articles, during the campaign.

The Republican platform declares that the administration merits commendation and President Grant deserves hearty gratitude. For what?

For Crooked Whisky frauds.

For the unnumbered railroad jobs and swindles.

For the Leet and Stoking-Murphy custom house frauds.

For the Army contract frauds.

For the Freedman's Savings Bank swindle.

For the Secret Service frauds,—paying John L. Davenport thousands of dollars from the people's treasury to elect the Republican ticket.

For the Schenck-Emma-Mine frauds and disfigure.

For the Belknap soldier gravestone frauds.

For the Belknap post-trader frauds.

For the Indian Ring frauds.

For the Safe Burglary villainy and Babcock and Harrington.

For the Credit Mobilier infamy.

For the St. Domingo job.

For "Landauet" Williams and his infamy.

For Casey, Orville Grant and Company.

For the fraud in the sale of arms to France.

For corruption in every department of the Federal government.

For increasing the salaries of the President and other public officers.

For increasing the burdens of the taxpayers, and blocking every effort at retrenchment and reform.

These are some of the reasons why the people should commend the Republican Administration and remember President Grant with hearty gratitude, and stand by Hayes and Wheeler.

HAYES'S STRENGTH AT HOME.—The total vote in Ohio last fall was 506,253. Hayes received 297,817, Allen 202,273, Odell, 2,593, scattering 17; votes not cast for governor 2,593; majority of Hayes over all 881. The vote of Perryburg, which gives a Democratic majority of about 130, was thrown out, so that the clear majority of Hayes in the State was about 250 votes.

It will be seen from the above, that the Republican candidate for President has but a meagre majority in his own State. Presume the calculation is that he may again carry his own State, even if his majority is very small, and that he may do better from home (?)

The Centennial Fourth in Philadelphia, was celebrated by fine displays on the streets, addresses, orations and fireworks.

Also in New York the day was celebrated in a similar manner.

For particulars, we would refer to the New York Herald, on sale at the Book Store.

Several amusing locals as well as other interesting articles are crowded out this week. Will appear in our next.

Santa Anna is dead, aged 84.

A dispatch from Des Moines, Iowa, says, reports show that the storm of Tuesday night, the 4th inst., extended over most of central Iowa, and was terrible in its effects. In Warren and Madison counties, nineteen persons were killed. Great damage to live stock and crops resulted. Considerable damage was done to property at Peila. 42 persons are missing.

W. A. COX, Chm'n.

S. A. ASHE, Sec'y.

RETURNED FROM SALEM.—A friend who was present in Salem on the 4th of July, describes the crowd as very large and thinks the celebration would have reflected credit on the place of fifty thousand inhabitants. They had a centennial ball just above the speaker's stand, which was made of flowers, even having the crack in it in imitation of the Philadelphia bell. R. T. Gray, Esq., of this place (Raleigh) was the orator of the day, and did his part admirably, making a very long address and giving an interesting and well prepared history of Salem and Winston.

The Salem Band was the finest in the State and the musical music at the Moravian Church was perfectly splendid. In addition to the organ, the largest in North Carolina, they had a complete orchestra, composed of about one dozen musicians, with violins, violas, cellos, horns, &c., in the choir.—Raleigh News.

NOT GUILTY.—George W. Swenson, whose trial for the shooting of A. G. Moore, was in progress last week has been acquitted.

President Grant failed to honor the Philadelphia Centennial celebration with his presence. He was formally invited, offered an ovation or escort for his presence, but did not even send a letter of congratulation or regret. Philadelphia is only five hours travel from Washington. What do you make of that?

N. C. UNIVERSITY.—The next session of this Institution opens on the 14th inst., with flattering prospects, under the direction of the new President, Kemp P. Battle, Esq., who is in every way well qualified for the important position to which he has been called.

See advertisement.

## The Turkish War.

During the last week or more, contradictory rumors relative to the war in Turkey have been circulated.

A dispatch to the *Daily News*, from Belgrade, summarizing operations, is as follows: The last eight days the Serbians have fought ten actions and lost five thousand men. During the attack of Gen. (Dimitri) on Belgrade, the Turkish business inhabitants fled to the suburbs.

The Bulgarian intervention is reported to be pending with a view to the capture of the Daily Telegraph says, however, that the intervention is possible under certain circumstances. The idea of serving the same states as before the war under all circumstances is abandoned and Russia formally renounces the idea of separate action.

## STATE NEWS.

Mr. Bishop, of Guilford county, aged 108 years, died last week.

Rev. J. Rumble, of Salisbury, was elected Treasurer of Davidson College, during Commencement week.

David McKnight, a former citizen of Greensboro, a printer, died in a fit at Danville, last week.

Thirty new houses have been built in Shelby within the past four or five months.

Dr. Talmage received two hundred dollars for his sermon at Trinity College, it is said.

Mr. John M. Watson, one of the founders of the Observer, died in Charlotte on Saturday afternoon.

H. A. Foote, editor of the *Warrenton Gazette*, was married in Wilson on the 5th to Miss Annie Young, of that place.

J. C. Jenkins, son of State Treasurer Jenkins, graduated last week at Princeton with high honors.

The excitement in Charlotte, caused by the marriage of Rev. Father Hand, of the Catholic church, to Miss Cora Crabshaw, has not yet subsided altogether.

The Charlotte Southern Home says: The body of Kelley Wood, a son of Mr. David Wood, near Wright's Ferry, was found in the Catawba, last Monday evening.

This space is reserved for Dr. Ball's medical notices.

Moses Pitman, of Mitchell county, committed suicide on last Wednesday by hanging himself to a tree with hickory bark. Mr. P. was about 62 years of age and had been afflicted with palsy for some time.

## DIED.

In this place, on Sunday the 8th inst., Miss CATHERINE STALEBER, aged 92 years.

At his residence, in this place on Thursday the 6th inst., Mr. JACOB FREDERICK REICH, aged 76 years, 5 months, and 18 days.

Mr. Reich was well known, of pleasant and sociable disposition, making many friends, who esteemed him highly.

In this vicinity, on the 8th inst., Mrs. MARGARET RANK, consort of G. P. Rank, aged 51 years, 4 months, and 3 days.

Died at his residence near Mt. Airy, on Friday, June the 30th, Mr. LAMAR SMITH, of heart dropsy, aged about 87 years.

In Hope, Indiana, on the 19th inst., Mrs. SUSAN











